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09/680,283	10/06/2000	Frank Steegmans	Q60971	8493

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EXAMINER
TRAN, PHILIP B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.		Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/680,283		STEEGMANS ET AL.
	Examiner		**Art Unit**
	Philip B Tran		2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 April 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

1.   This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 04/15/2004. Claims 1-

17 have been amended and claim 18 has been newly added. Therefore, claims 1-18

are presented for further examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3.   Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De

Zen et al (Hereafter, Zen),"Value-Added Internet: a Pragmatic TINA-Based Path to the

Internet and PSTN Integration", Global Convergence of Telecommunications and

Distributed Object Computing Proceedings, November 17-20, 1997 in view of Manione

et al (Hereafter, Manione), "A "TINA Light" Service Architecture for the Internet-Telecom

scenario", Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture Conference

Proceedings, April 12-15, 1999.

Regarding claim 1, Zen teaches a method for accessing a service platform (=

Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture = TINA-based) via an Internet

browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-

browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end

user and the Internet application provider) [see Abstract and Fig. 2], said method

comprising steps of:

when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web

server of said content provider within a certain browser session, detecting whether or

not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session (i.e.,

usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the

Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA

or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3];

if said certain browser session is already associated to said related service

session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session (i.e.,

performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and

Secs. 2.2 and 2.5];

if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session,

returning a web-page containing an applet (i.e., the end user downloads Java software

to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and

remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser of the user going through a logon process for said related service session (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]; and

said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and detecting by said servlet whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web

server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications

Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based

service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User

Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see the left column of Page 27 and the left column

of Page 29].

Regarding claim 2, Zen further teaches said user accessing said service session

via said certain browser session by using said applet received within said browser

session for accessing said service session (i.e., the end user downloads Java software

to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and

remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1].

Regarding claim 3, Zen further teaches said received applet is launched on said

browser (i.e., downloading Java software (= applet) and executing software in the user's

browser) [see Sec. 2.1].

Regarding claim 4, Zen further teaches said applet contacts said service session

and informs said server via the service session about the association of said certain

browser session to said service session (i.e., usage phase during a service session

where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through

dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and

Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content

provider and informing said servlet via the service session about the association of said

certain browser session to said service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of

CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the

interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (=

SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of

servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom

service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer

domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web

server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications

Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based

service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User

Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the

left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 5, Zen further teaches said applet initiates the re-request of said

service by initiating a re-contacting of said web server of the content provider (i.e., the

end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for

supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session

management and wherein the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application

Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager

(SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 6, Zen further teaches said server is informed via the service

session about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party

(i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts

the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the

service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer about the

association of said certain browser session with a particular party such as third party)

[see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content

provider and informing said servlet via the service session about the association of said

certain browser session with a particular party. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 7, Zen further teaches accounting procedures for said party are passed to said server (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider and informing said servlet via the service session about accounting procedures for said party. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the

left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 8, Zen further teaches, for contacting the service session, said

applet starts an access session (i.e., the End User transparently interacts the Internet

Application Provider through the path via the service session manager (SSM) at the

SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3] and logs on (17-23) to a

retailer (RETAILER) (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is

established by the end user logon and authentication procedure via the SISTINA or

TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3].

Regarding claim 9, Zen further teaches said applet tries to find, whether the user

is already in an access session and if not it will establish one (i.e., usage phase during a

service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application

Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service manager (SSM) at

the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 10, Zen does not explicitly teach, during the log on, a user-

application service component is launched. However, Zen does suggest the use of User

Application Program (UAP) on the End User side in an effort for the support of the

interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (=

SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Fig. 2 and Sec. 4]. This implies that there is a use of User

Application Program (UAP) associated with service session such as access phase or

usage phase.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom

service scenario endeavor, discloses a User Application Program (UAP) is launched

and interacting with the provider/retailer domain for session services such as event

logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the

left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of

Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to incorporate the use of a User Application Program (UAP)

launching during log on scenario, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service

integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to establish a dedicated end-to-

end connection path between the End User domain and the provider domain via the

retailer domain by interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management.

Regarding claim 11, Zen further teaches a Java program for being installed at a

web server, said Java program is adapted for performing following steps when executed

on said web server:

when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web

server within a certain browser session, detecting whether or not said certain browser

session is already associated to a related service session of a service platform (i.e.,

usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the

Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA

or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3];

if said certain browser session is already associated to said related service

session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session (i.e.,

performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and

Secs. 2.2 and 2.5];

if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session,

returning a web-page containing an applet (i.e., the end user downloads Java software

to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and

remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to

guide an associated browser of the user going through a logon process for said related

service session (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is

established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs.

2 and 3]; and

said user accessing said service session at the service platform (i.e., integration

of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java

components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application

provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the

SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content

provider having access to said service platform and detecting by said servlet (SL)

whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 12, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet installed at a web-server of a content provider and said servlet keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform and related interfaces of user-application service components of said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and said servlet keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform (i.e., event logging for monitoring event traces of service session with associated parameters such as timestamp, session ID and user name) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. III. i of the right column of Page 27] and related interfaces of user-application service components) (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) of said service platform [see Manione, Figs. 1-2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having

access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information

Networking Architecture) and said servlet keeping a list of www browser sessions

associated to service sessions of said service platform and related interfaces of user-

application service components of said service platform disclosed by Manione, into the

TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the

User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the

left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 13, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet installed at a web-

server of a content provider and when the servlet is launched on said web server then

goes through a login procedure and starts a service session at a retailer of said service

platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the

Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server

and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2

and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on

the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom

service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer

domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27] and when the servlet (= servlet on the Web server side) is

launched on said web server then goes through a login procedure (i.e., Provider Service

Management (PSM) operator registers as a named user and performs authentication

[see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 4 on the bottom of left column on Page 30 to the top

of right column on Page 30] and starts a service session at a retailer of said service

platform (i.e., handling service session at the provider/retailer domain) [see Manione,

Fig. 2 and Sec. III. ii on the right column of Page 28 to the left column of Page 29]. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to

the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking

Architecture) and when the servlet is launched on said web server then goes through a

login procedure and starts a service session at a retailer of said service platform

disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet

disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the

backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other

objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see

Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 14, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet installed at a web-

server of a content provider and when the servlet is launched on said web server then

launches a respective user-application service component within the service platform.

However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server

side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web

browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3].

This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom

service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer

domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27] and when the servlet (= servlet on the Web server side) is

launched on said web server then launches a respective user-application service

component (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) within the

service platform [see Manione, Figs. 1-2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet

installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=

Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and when the servlet is

launched on said web server then launches a respective user-application service

component (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) within the

service platform, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the

Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the

backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 15, Zen further teaches a service unit of a content provider having access to a service platform (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider via SISTINA or TINA-like retailer as service platform) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4]. Zen further teaches a Web-server for enabling the service unit to be a party of a Internet browser session [see Secs. 2.3 and 3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and a content repository for providing content. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27] and database as a content repository for providing content [see

Manione, Figs. 4 and 7]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web

server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications

Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based

service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User

Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the

left column of Page 29]. In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of database at the

Web server side, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the

Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to monitor and collect event traces for further

processing [see the top of left column of Page 32].

Regarding claim 16, Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-

server of a content provider having access to said service platform and the servlet is

invoked each time a link is requested on the web server. However, Zen does suggest

the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the

support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the

SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that

there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom

service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer

domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing and the servlet is invoked each time a link

is requested on the web server (SERV) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page

25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left

column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web

server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications

Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based

service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User

Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the

left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 17, Zen further teaches an applet for accessing a service

platform (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture = TINA-based) via

an Internet browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with

web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the

end user and the Internet application provider) [see Abstract and Fig. 2], said applet is

adapted for performing following steps when executed on a web browser of a user (i.e.,

the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet

for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session

management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] :

guiding the web browser of the user through a logon process for a service

session of a service platform (i.e., access phase during a service session where the

session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure and allowing

user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer)

[see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 2.2 and 3 and 4]; and

informing a web server of a content provider via the service session about the

association of said browser session to said service session and initiating a contacting of

said web server of the content provider by said web browser within said browser

session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently

interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via

the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach launching a servlet at a web-server of a content

provider having access to said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of

CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the

interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (=

SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of

servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom

service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer

domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web

server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications

Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based

service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User

Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the

left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 18, Zen further teaches one of predetermined actions is

charging (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session)

[see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive

because of the following reasons:

Zen teaches a method and system for accessing a service platform such as

Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture (TINA-based) service platform

via an Internet browser session having Java components exchanging information

between the end user and the Internet application provider [see Abstract and Fig. 2]

comprising when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said

web server of said content provider within a certain browser session, detecting whether

or not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session.

For example, Zen discloses usage phase during a service session where the End User

transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end

connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3]. In

addition, Zen further teaches if said certain browser session is already associated to

said related service session, performing predetermined actions related to said service

session. That is, Zen discloses performing services such as billing and charging during

service session [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Moreover, Zen teaches if said certain browser session is not associated to said

related service session, returning a web-page containing an applet. For example, Zen

discloses the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such

as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize

session management [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser of the user

going through a logon process for said related service session such as access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3].

Furthermore, Zen teaches said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session. For example, Zen discloses integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and detecting by said servlet whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does teach the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server or SISTINA retailer [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This suggests that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the TINA service platform and interacting with the browser on the User Application Domain side or Java UAP for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of

Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the TINA service platform such as TINA, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application and to host the backend procedures on the provider/retailer side or server side for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Other independent claims are merely variations of claim 1. Therefore, applicants' arguments are not persuasive because Zen in combination with Manione teaches the limitations as cited in the independent claims as shown above.

As a result, cited prior art does disclose a system and method for accessing a service platform via an Internet browser session, as claimed by the applicants. Applicants have still failed to identify specific claimed limitations that would define a clearly patentable distinction over prior arts. Therefore, the examiner asserts that cited prior art teaches or suggests the subject matter recited in independent claims. Dependent claims are also rejected at least by virtue of dependency on independent claims and by other reasons shown above. Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-18 are respectfully maintained.
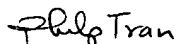
Conclusion

5.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CAR 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY TO THIS FINAL ACTION
IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS ACTION.
IN THE EVENT A FIRST REPLY IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING
DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED
UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY
PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE
DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT
TO 37 CAR 1.136(A) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE
ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT, HOWEVER, WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD
FOR REPLY EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF
THIS FINAL ACTION.

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-3991.

The Group fax phone number is (703) 872-9306.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Hosain T. Alam, can be reached on (571) 272-3978.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should

be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Philip Tran
Philip Tran
Art Unit 2155
November 09, 2004

HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER